PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION REPORT

TYUMEN ICBM COMPLEX
USSR

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SUMMARY/CONCLUSIONS

The Tyumen ICBM Complex consists of a complex support facility, a rail-to-road transfer point, and two Type IIC launch sites (two-pad soft sites for the SS-8 missile system). The complex is only one of three known deployed SS-8 complexes in the USSR and, except for Omsk, is the smallest. Construction probably began in [redacted] Although moderate activity has continually been noted at the complex, it will probably be phased out during the next two to four years. The nature of the terrain apparently precludes deployment of the later silo-type missile systems. However, because of its centralized location, the complex could be used for missile-related communications facilities.

25X1D

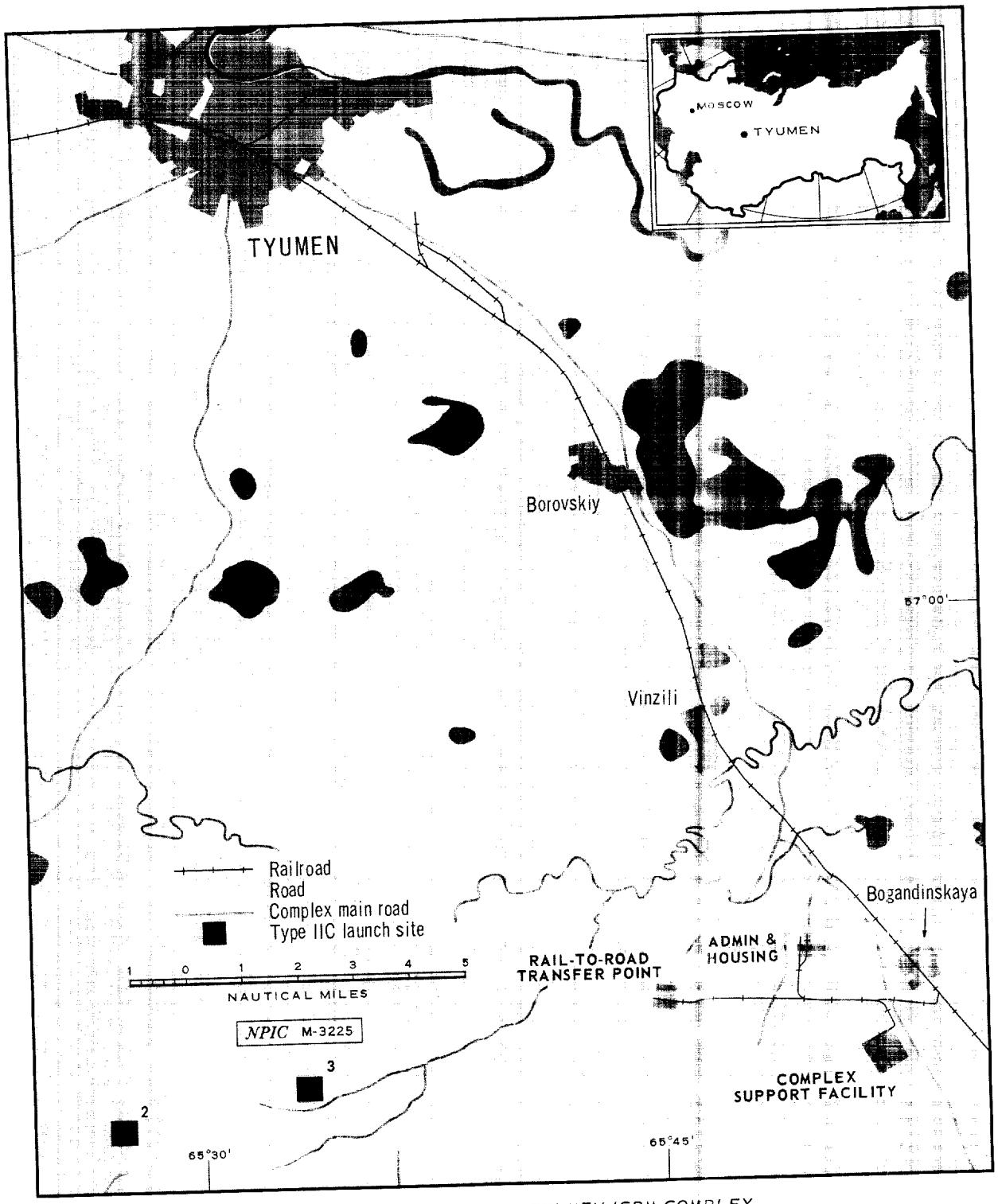

FIGURE 1. LOCATION OF TYUMEN ICBM COMPLEX.

TYUMEN ICBM COMPLEX

Component	Type		Geographic Coordinates
Complex Support Facility	--		56-52N 065-51E
Launch Site 2	IIC		56-50N 065-26E
Launch Site 3	IIC		56-51N 065-33E

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The Tyumen ICBM Complex (Figure 1) is in Western Siberia in the western part of the Central Interior Region, near its southern boundary. It is on the Trans-Siberian Railroad near the village of Bogandinskaya, 20 nautical miles (nm) southwest of the city of Tyumen, capital of the Tyumen Oblast, in the Russian SFSR. The city is an important industrial and transportation center, situated on the Tyura River. This small complex was constructed for the SS-8 missile system and is composed of a complex support facility, a rail-to-road transfer point, and two Type IIC (soft two-pad) launch sites. It extends about 14 nm west in a linear arrangement from the complex support facility.

Terrain in the region is extremely flat, with sluggish drains and numerous swampy areas. The entire complex lies between 200 and 300 feet in elevation and relative relief at individual facilities is negligible. The Pyshma River lies just north of the complex and flows from west to east to empty into the Tyura River. Much of the land is heavily forested, and most of the sites for the complex facilities had to be cleared before construction could start. Logging is apparently the chief occupation in the general area around the complex. Agriculture is limited mostly to the individual plots around the few small towns and villages in the area.

The complex is at about the same latitude as central Canada and the climate is comparable. Winters are quite cold and the ground remains snow covered from early November to mid-April. The average monthly temperature during January is about -10°F. Summers are generally quite warm with an average high of about 70°F during July. Clouds are prevalent over the complex much of the year, ranging from a high of 85 percent in January and October to a low of about 55 percent in February, April, June, and July.

Transportation into the complex is provided primarily by railroad. A spur from the Trans-Siberian Railroad runs west for about 5 nm to terminate at the rail-to-road transfer point. The complex support facility is situated on both sides of the rail spur. The railhead and storage area and the administrative and housing area are on the south side of the spur and a newer, more elaborate, housing area is on the north side. Facilities on both sides of the spur are rail served. A new highway is currently under construction from Tyumen through

Bogandinskaya and continuing south. When completed this highway will provide all-weather accessibility to the complex from the city of Tyumen. All facilities within the complex are connected by a well-engineered complex main road that was built concurrent with the launch sites.

This complex was first observed in [ ] when the complex support facility was under construction. No signs of this activity were apparent [ ]. From its appearance when first observed it is estimated that construction had started in the late summer, [ ] Construction for the three launch sites was started in the late winter and early spring [ ] Launch Site 3 was first observed in [ ] and Launch Sites 1 and 2 in [ ] Launch Site 1 was subsequently abandoned. The remaining two sites were complete by [ ] This complex is one of the three deployed SS-8 launch complexes in the Soviet Union, and is also, except for the Omsk complex, the smallest. The SS-8 missile system was deployed concurrently with the SS-7 system, but the program obviously ran into difficulties from the start. Except for one Type IIIB launch site at Kozelsk, all SS-8 site starts were in the late winter or early spring of [ ] The one exception, at Kozelsk, was started [ ] It was also during this year that five SS-8 launch sites were abandoned. None had progressed beyond an early stage of construction. Those abandoned were two at Gladkaya, which became an SS-7 complex, and one each at Kozelsk, Omsk, and Tyumen. At Kozelsk the site was started as a Type IIC launch site, then abandoned in favor of a Type IIIB which was also abandoned. The available evidence would indicate that deployment of the SS-8 missile system, started in [ ] had been planned on a scale much larger than what was finally achieved. However, early in the program, apparently during the summer of [ ] a decision was made to abandon the SS-8 missile system except for some sites already under construction at that time.

Following completion of the two launch sites at this complex there has been no further construction except for a communications facility, currently under construction west of the housing area. Moderate activity has always been observed at the complex, such as missile exercises at the sites, vehicular activity along the roads, and parked missile handling equipment and rail cars at the rail-to-road transfer point. As recently as [ ] a missile exercise was observed at Launch Site 3. A missile was on the right pad and the erector on the left pad was in a vertical position.

This complex would not appear to have much future as an ICBM launch facility. It is now about [ ] old and the system evidently has serious drawbacks, as indicated by the obvious curtailment of the program in its first year. The support facilities appear more than adequate for the two operational launch sites. Shortly before completion of the launch sites construction was started for the housing area north of the rail spur. This probably also supports

the communications facility under construction. Since completion of the launch sites some buildings have been removed from the administration and housing area associated with the railhead and storage area south of the spur.

The poor drainage and swampy nature of the terrain at this complex would seem to preclude deployment of silo-type launchers. All ICBM complexes in the Soviet Union except this one and the SS-7 complex at Itatka have some type of silo launchers, although at Yoshkar-Ola it was only during the last half of [redacted] 25X1D that this form of launch site appeared. The centralized location of this complex could be a factor toward utilizing its facilities for some other purpose, possibly communications, in the general support of the missile deployment program. It would be expected in view of Soviet progress with silo-launched missiles, that the SS-8 complexes, particularly the soft sites, would be phased out during the next two years.

REFERENCES 25X1D

[redacted]

REQUIREMENT

CIA. C-DI5-82,972

NPIC PROJECT

11210/66 (partial answer)

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